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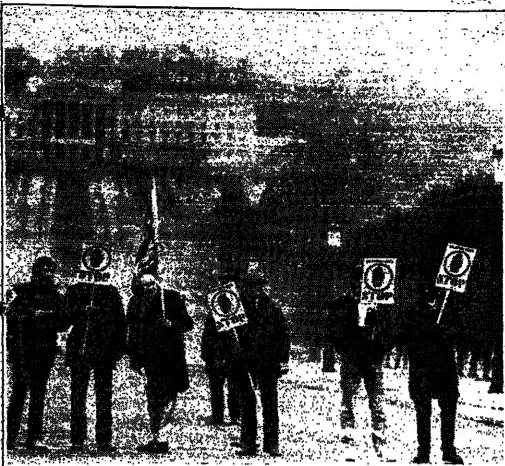
HERALD TRIBUNE

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1986

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Pickets blocked the way to the seat of the Northern Ireland Assembly on Monday.

Trade Benefits Still Elude U.S.

Deficits Continue to Climb Despite Dollar's Sharp Fall

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The sharp decline in the value of the U.S. dollar on foreign-exchange markets since last March has yet to have a positive impact on the American trade picture.

Some U.S. companies trying to sell goods abroad, where the stiffest competition comes from Japan, West Germany and France, are finding that they again have something to offer in terms of price, according to analysts surveying the trade scene.

However, there has been no surge of export orders, and the pace of U.S. exports is expected to pick up again because of an apparent pickup in economic growth.

In January, nearly 4 years after the dollar began sliding from peaks against the major currencies, the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit hit a monthly record of \$14.3 billion, compared with the annual \$14.5-billion deficit for all of 1985.

Not in the bad trade news a one-month blip. For November, December and January, the merchandise-trade deficit ran at an annual rate of about \$180 billion, compared with the annual \$145.5-billion deficit for all of 1985.

Analysts say that one reason for the trade figure's lack of response to date is that the value of the dollar, when adjusted for inflation differentials and weighted trade flows between each country and the United States, is only about 2.5 percent below its 1984 average. Measuring it this way, the currency is still well above its pre-1984 value.

That compares with the currency's nonadjusted decline of 30 percent against the yen and 35 percent against the Deutsche mark since peaking last March.

Remmer de Vries, chief economist for Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in New York, recently told the Joint Economic Committee that if there were no further depreciation of the dollar, the merchandise-trade balance would improve slowly, to about \$105 billion by 1988.

But a substantial part of the im-

provement would be the result of lower oil prices, not the fall of the dollar, he said. After 1985, the deficit would start to rise again, he said.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the

The dollar closed weaker in Europe and the U.S. Page 13.

Washington-based Institute for International Economics, is less optimistic. Mr. Bergsten estimates that the dollar's drop is only about enough to stabilize the non-oil trade deficit, not improve it.

Economists and government policymakers have warned all along that it could take up to two years for the dollar's decline to have a substantial impact on trade flows. In fact, in the short run, the decline of a currency can make a trade deficit appear, not improve it.

That phenomenon, called the J-curve effect, occurs because it takes time for consumers to adjust to higher import prices by buying less

of them. While this process is going on, it takes more dollars to buy a given quantity of imported goods, swelling the trade deficit.

Eventually, export markets for U.S. goods are stimulated because American producers are able to sell their goods more cheaply abroad than before. At the same time, importers have to charge higher prices, in terms of dollars, when they sell in the United States, decreasing demand.

This shift — increased foreign demand for U.S. goods and lower U.S. demand for foreign goods — should swing the trade balance in the United States favor.

But for all that to occur, two things have to come to pass.

First, the value of the dollar must come down against the currencies of the principal U.S. trading partners. This is necessary to stimulate demand for American goods and to reduce the value of U.S. imports.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

N. Ireland Paralyzed By Strike

Unionists Block Trade, Travel; 34 Are Arrested

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

BELFAST — Commerce and transportation in much of Northern Ireland ground to a halt Monday in a general strike. The action, marked by widespread violence, was called to protest the British government's decision to give Ireland a say in the affairs of the British province.

In many parts of Northern Ireland, electricity was cut, the streets were deserted and factories brought to a standstill in a demonstration of the Protestant Unionists' dissatisfaction with the pact between London and Dublin signed in November.

"The workers have responded bravely," said the Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party. "The strike has gone very well."

Although Unionist leaders warned against violent intimidation, there were widespread reports of force being used to make the strike effective.

[Snipers fired on police patrolling the Protestant Shankill and Alliance Road areas of West Belfast but hit no one. The Associated Press reported, quoting police,

[The Royal Ulster Constabulary said 34 persons were arrested in violent incidents. A factory was burned and eight vehicles set afire.]

Dozens of schools were forced to cancel classes because students were unable to travel to school. Train service in the province was stopped, and airlines canceled flights.

Political observers said that the disruption was not as complete as a similar action in 1974. A prolonged strike by Protestant Unionists, who support continued British rule in the province, caused the collapse of an agreement that would have given the minority Roman Catholic nationalists, who want a change in the status of the province, a share of the power in local government.

The militants favor open confrontation and contest the activities of Protestant paramilitary groups.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)



Mourners filled the streets of Nablus for the procession

Arab Mourners In West Bank Defy Israelis

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank — A funeral procession Monday for the assassinated mayor of Nablus turned into the largest Arab nationalist demonstration since Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967, as mourners waved banners in support of the outlawed Palestine Liberation Organization.

The body of Zafir al-Masri, shrouded in a red, black and green Palestinian flag, was borne for more than two hours on a caciocano, noisy route throughout Nablus.

He was then buried in a martyr's place of honor in front of the city's principal mosque.

At the height of the procession, 15,000 to 20,000 demonstrators filled the city's central business section.

It was a turnout unmatched during a 19-year period of martial law in which demonstrations have largely been prohibited by the occupation authorities.

Since his appointment as mayor in December, Mr. Masri had been a symbol of Israeli efforts to revive Middle East peace talks by embracing self-rule among moderate Palestinians.

He was shot to death Sunday by an unidentified gunman in front of his office. Two PLO splinter groups, backed by Syria, have claimed responsibility for the assassination.

The Israeli military, which normally presents a high profile in Nablus, withdrew from most of the center city during the funeral procession and overlooked violations of occupation law that normally result in arrests.

A Palestinian youth was shot and killed by security forces during a separate demonstration in the nearby Balata refugee camp after youths protesting Mr. Masri's death stoned an army patrol.

Israeli authorities said the youth had jumped on a soldier and had tried to choke him.

Unusually, Mr. Masri's body, the demonstration in Nablus was a peaceful mixture of mourning for the city's most prominent chief leader and a venting of nationalist spirit in public, without interference from the occupation authorities.

Emotions began to spill over almost immediately after the coffin containing Mr. Masri's body was driven from the hospital where he died to the home of his eldest brother, Hakim, where thousands of mourners had gathered to begin the funeral procession.

Unusually, Mr. Masri's body, shrouded in white, was removed from the coffin, wrapped in a Palestinian flag and borne on the shoulders of mourners.

"We followed a winding route of about one and a half miles (2.4 kilometers) through the center of town and to the mosque."

"We give our spirit and blood to Abu Hisham," the crowd chanted in Arabic, in the traditional Arab reference identifying Mr. Masri as the father of Hisham, his eldest son.

At the mosque, a broad boulevard that runs through central Nablus, was packed with mourners from one end of the city to the other. Mourners waved Palestinian flags and carried portraits bearing Mr. Masri's photograph.

As the procession neared the mosque, the atmosphere turned distinctly political as many demonstrators chanted, "No Husham! No Assad! No American!" Only the PLO was not mentioned.

In southern Luzon, meanwhile, 15 police officers and four civilians were shot to death Monday when Communist guerrillas ambushed a military truck, police said.

With the ambush, the death toll in incidents involving Communist insurgents stood at 23 in three days, police said.

One of the dead was a fugitive officer of the New People's Army shot by soldiers Saturday. Two policemen on their way to investigate a slaying were shot to death Sunday in an ambush near MacArthur City, 380 miles (610 kilometers) south of Manila. Police blamed Communist insurgents for all three deaths.

The New People's Army officer was identified as Gilbert Codia, also known as "Commander Pecos." He was slain Saturday while leading a 40-man force north of Cebu City.

Two leading Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank reportedly withdrew their names Monday from a list of possible mayoral nominees in response to the assassination of the Mr. Masri. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

The two were identified as Naim Zaro of Ramallah, south of Jerusalem, and a resident of El-Bireh, a Ramallah suburb.

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■ North Sea oil traded at a record low of \$12.50 a barrel for May loading. Page 9.

New Leader in Sweden Sees Impasse in Inquiry

By Richard Wallis

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's new leader said Monday that the inquiry into the assassination of Olof Palme, the 59-year-old prime minister, was at an impasse.

"I do not know the nationality of the murderer," the acting prime minister, Ingvar Carlsson, said at a news conference.

Asked why Mr. Palme was killed, he replied, "I wish I knew."

Earlier Monday, the Social Democratic Party board unanimously elected Mr. Carlsson, 51, interim party leader until the 1987 party congress, clearing the way for him to become prime minister when parliament reconvenes next week.

Swedish police offered no further information on the killing. The murder weapon has not been found despite extensive checks along the gunman's escape route through the streets of Stockholm.

The only known clues are the copper-tipped bullets used by the killer, a vague description of the assassin by Mr. Palme's wife, Lisbeth, and the testimony of a dozen other witnesses.

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Ingvar Carlsson, Sweden's acting prime minister, in Stockholm on Monday.

Police said earlier that they had no reason to believe any of the calls claiming responsibility for the murder.

Two anonymous telephone calls, one to a Swedish diplomat in Bonn within hours of the murder and a second to a news agency in London, pinned the assassination on a West German guerrilla group, the Red Army Faction.

In Bonn, a government spokesman said authorities had no firm evidence to support suggestions that West German guerrillas might have carried out the murder.

"The RAF," one West German security official said, "has occasionally claimed responsibility over the telephone, but they have never in long-written declarations to newspapers outlining the ideological motives soon after an attack."

The first claim was made by a Swedish diplomat, Peter Teljer, at his home in Bonn on Saturday.

An embassy spokesman said the man, who spoke German, told Mr. Teljer, "This is the RAF. We have shot your prime minister."

The spokesman said the embassy had informed police in West Germany and Sweden, but added, "It is

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Marcos Party Members Acknowledge Legitimacy of Aquino Government

The Associated Press

MANILA — Former political allies of Ferdinand E. Marcos acknowledged the legitimacy of the Aquino government Monday, and they said there might be no need to nullify the National Assembly proclamation that had declared Mr. Marcos the winner of the Feb. 7 Philippine election.

Wesley President Salvador H. Llanes, a former Marcos ally, said that the new charter would be set up to draft a new constitution. He said that the new charter would take 90 days to write and that he would propose the holding of local elections "immediately after the constitution is approved in a plebiscite by the people."

At least 25 persons have been reported killed, meanwhile, in violence since Corason C. Aquino assumed the presidency last week. Police have blamed the outbreaks on the Communist New People's Army.

In a daylong party caucus, leaders of the New Movement Movement, the Marcos party that it commended by its Tagalog initials, KBL, set up a special committee to establish a new party and to restructure themselves into a "strong and responsible opposition."

In a sense, we are at the disposal of President Aquino," said Blas Ople, who served as labor minister under Mr. Marcos.

Party officials said discussion in the caucus centered partly on how to legitimize the new government, which gained power largely on the strength of a passive military revolt backed by hundreds of thousands of civilians.

Mr. Ople said the processes by which the party would recognize Mrs. Aquino's government as constitutional had not been resolved but that there was a consensus in the party that the government deserved to be accorded full legitimacy through legislative processes.

On the basis of the official canvass, the National Assembly proclaimed Mr. Marcos the winner of the election. Mr. Ople said the prevailing party view was that the National Assembly did not need to nullify that proclamation.

He said, however, that "for the sake of order and stability, it is necessary to start the processes that will extend the full mantle of constitutionality to Mrs. Aquino."

The New Movement Movement circulated a draft resolution asking Mrs. Aquino to refrain from the immediate dismissal of pro-Marcos mayors and other officials whose constitutional terms of office run through June 30.

Mr. Ople said that arbitrary dismissals by Mrs. Aquino's minister for local government, Aquilino Pimentel, amounted to "revolutionary terror" and would cause civil unrest. People in at least five places already had demonstrated "in defense of the land," Mr. Ople said.

Mr. Pimentel had been criticized for canceling local elections May 30 and replacing incumbent officials before their terms ran out.

Mrs. Aquino said Monday that neither Mr. Marcos nor members of his family would be allowed back into the Philippines until he had stabilized the situation, and not until we are convinced that emotions have indeed died down.

Mr. Marcos is in Hawaii but has not indicated where he is planned to settle.

In southern Luzon, meanwhile, 15 police officers and four civilians were shot to death Monday when Communist guerrillas ambushed a military truck, police said.

With the ambush, the death toll in incidents involving Communist insurgents stood at 23 in three days, police said.

One of the dead was a fugitive officer of the New People's Army shot by soldiers Saturday. Two policemen on their way to investigate a slaying were shot to death Sunday in an ambush near MacArthur City, 380 miles (610 kilometers) south of Manila. Police blamed Communist insurgents for all three deaths.

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In Marcos's Fall, U.S. Congress Took Active Bipartisan Role

By Sara Fritz
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Senator Paul Laxalt, a Nevada Republican, advised Ferdinand Marcos to relinquish power last week, it marked the culmination of five months of intense congressional involvement in the affairs of the Philippines and provided an example of what many members view as a new, more constructive role for Congress in U.S. foreign policy.

Many lawmakers claimed credit for precipitating Mr. Marcos's downfall by forcing President Ronald Reagan to withdraw U.S. support from the Philippine leader.

"I don't think the president would have abandoned Marcos without pressure from Congress," said Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat.

Not only did Congress influence the situation through the normal legislative means, but such leaders as Sen. Laxalt, Sen. Richard G. Lugar, an Indiana Republican, and Representative John P. Murtha, a Pennsylvania Democrat, played highly visible, personal roles in events in the Philippines.

Members of Congress emphasized that

their role in the Philippine crisis has demonstrated an extraordinary measure of bipartisanship.

"It is what I prayed would happen," said Mr. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "It was bipartisan consultation at its best."

It also was the most striking example of a trend that political scientists have seen developing for some time. In the past year, they have credited congressional pressure with persuading Mr. Reagan to adopt sanctions against South Africa and take a more active approach to arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

At the same time, Congress has been tearing down many of the legislative barriers that it once built against direct involvement by the administration in various parts of the world. Both the Boland Amendment restricting U.S. actions against the Marxist regime in Nicaragua and the Clark Amendment banning aid to the rebels in Angola were repealed in 1985.

There has been a cooling-off period and an effort to build a consensus between the Congress and the president in foreign policy," said Thomas E. Mazza, executive director of the American Political Science Association.

Mr. Mazza cautioned that efforts to develop a consensus frequently do not succeed. Although Democrats have made several efforts to compromise with Mr.

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Democrat of Delaware

Reagan on the president's proposals to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, for example, the two sides remain at odds.

But Mr. Lugar said he had already begun talking with Democratic opponents of the president's request for aid, asking them "whether we can shape something here that has a bipartisan characteristic similar to the Philippine operation."

Republicans and Democrats worked

together on the Philippine crisis, according to Mr. Lugar, because they feared a divided Congress would have closed off any opportunity for a peaceful transition of power in the Philippines.

"The situation here was so dire that we could have imagined, and so it required an extra amount of cooperation," he said.

Mr. Biden noted that Congress essentially sided with Secretary of State George P. Shultz against several members of the White House staff who were cautioning Mr. Reagan against breaking with Mr. Marcos.

Some members of Congress contended that they should not get so deeply involved in diplomacy as they did in the Philippines. "I have a problem with some members of Congress thinking they are experts of the world," said Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the leader of the minority Republicans in the House of Representatives.

Diplomacy," said Norman Ornstein, a congressional scholar with the American Enterprise Institute, "is not the job description of a member of Congress."

In recent years, a number of members of Congress have made what Mr. Ornstein described as "free-lance" efforts in diplomacy. As examples, he noted that a

former representative, George Hansen, an Idaho Republican, went to Iran in 1980 seeking the release of U.S. hostages, and two Democratic senators, John F. Kerry of Massachusetts and Tom Harkin of Maine, went to Nicaragua last year to negotiate with the Sandinista leader, Daniel Ortega Saverio.

Unlike these earlier examples, however, the actions of Mr. Lugar, Mr. Biden and others in the Philippines were undertaken with the approval of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Marcos. Perhaps as many as a dozen members of Congress visited Manila in recent weeks.

The chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, David P. Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, contended that the personal involvement of these lawmakers reflected their increasing sophistication in foreign affairs. He noted that many young congressmen, like Representative Dave McCurdy, an Oklahoma Democrat, who is 35, have taken time to study the situation in the Philippines.

"There's a lot more smart coming out of Congress today than the administration," Mr. Durenberger said. "We're not a bunch of dumb bunnies in Congress. We're a pretty smart, well-traveled group."

WORLD BRIEFS

Kohl's Party Slips in Municipal Voting

KIEL, West Germany (UPI) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative Christian Democrats lost ground but retained the strongest party in a tally of 35 municipal elections results Monday in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein.

The official, preliminary, count of the Sunday vote showed Mr. Kohl's party slipped to 44.2 percent from 53.1 percent in the last municipal elections. The vote, with forthcoming state and local elections in Lower Saxony, Hamburg and Bavaria, is considered a foreshadowing of national parliamentary elections next January.

The opposition Social Democrats climbed to 40.3 percent, from 36.4 percent. The Green party also gained, to 7.4 percent from 5.1 percent. A coalition of the Christian Democrats and the Greens, which had a 5.1 percent coalition, dropped to 4.4 percent from 6.8 percent.

Missile Hits Norwegian Ship in Gulf

OSLO (Reuters) — An attack on a Norwegian chemical tanker in the Gulf, shipping sources said Monday.

New Fighter, a 35,000-ton Norwegian flag chemical tanker, was about halfway between Oman and Saudi Arabia on Sunday when it was hit by a missile. There were no casualties.

Three days earlier two Italian crewmen were killed aboard the Norwegian-managed oil tanker Castor when an Exocet rocket hit its ship's engine room. Hassan Assead, president of the Norwegian Shipmen's Union, said the incidents confirmed the "intentionally higher risk" to crew and vessels involved in the Gulf trade.

3 Killed, 14 Hurt in Lebanon Fighting

BEIRUT (Reuters) — At least three persons were killed and 14 wounded in fighting Monday in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the Vatican launched a mission to end the fighting.

The Vatican mission, led by Cardinal Luciano Angelini, said Pope John Paul II had decided "to exert efforts to find a solution for the Lebanese problem on the basis of respect for all Lebanese communities with the aim of achieving national cohesion."

Meanwhile, a radical Shiite Muslim militia announced it had "executed" nine men and two women accused of responsibility for a string of bomb attacks in the past eight years. The pro-Iranian Hezbollah Party of God, said the ring was responsible for the deaths of 27 people and injuries to 1,111 in a dozen explosions carried out on the orders of Lebanese Army intelligence, the Christian Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces.

U.S. Court to Rule on a Pocket Veto

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to rule on a presidential pocket veto.

The challenge to the President's right to use a pocket veto was brought by the House of Representatives. It argued that the President's use of a pocket veto to block a bill is unconstitutional.

In August 1984, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled that Mr. Reagan, by taking no action on a bill passed at the end of a congressional session rather than sending it to Congress with a veto message or signing it into law, acted illegally.

The Justice Department appealed the ruling to the high court. The challenge to the President's right to use a pocket veto was brought by the House of Representatives. It argued that the President's use of a pocket veto to block a bill is unconstitutional.

U.S. Denies Allegation on Defector

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The State Department on Monday dismissed as "without foundation" allegations that Minister Medvedev, the Soviet ambassador who jumped ship in New Orleans last year, was switched with another man who told U.S. officials he did not wish to defect.

The State Department spokesman said the allegations were "without foundation." The allegations were first raised at the time of the incident in October and, in response, the State Department released an evaluation by an American psychiatrist who attributed the change in the man's behavior to "an immature, impulsive" personality and to strong pressure by his superiors.

Proposal by Eritreans Is Reported

ABU DHABI (AP) — The main Eritrean nationalist movements were reported Monday to have agreed to abandon their fight against Ethiopia's government in return for autonomous rule in their region.

The proposal was made by the Eritrean People's Revolutionary Front, a group of Eritrean nationalists who had been fighting against the Ethiopian government. The proposal was made by the Eritrean People's Revolutionary Front, a group of Eritrean nationalists who had been fighting against the Ethiopian government.

Mr. Ayob, who is attending a ministerial meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, said the Eritrean authorities had agreed to a new constitution that would meet the aspirations of the Eritreans.

For the Record

The Pakistani government announced a peace settlement Monday with tribal dissidents in the Khyber Pass area close to the Afghan border. The government said the pact assured the tribesmen their customs and autonomy, which they claimed the authorities had violated, would be respected.

Jose-Claudio Davila's lawyer asked a court in Paris to allow the exiled Haitian dictator to leave the hotel at Tallieres in the French Alps where he and his family have been hiding since arriving Feb. 7 in France.

Henry Belinfante, the singer and actor, said Monday that he would not seek the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate. He said that he had been encouraged by New York's governor, Mario M. Cuomo, to run against the incumbent, Alfonse M. D'Amato.

7 Guerrillas Are Reported Killed Near Cape Town

But, political analysts argue, the eruption and extent of the violence took the congress's leaders by surprise, prompting them to formulate strategies to capitalize on black discontent.

Over Tambu, the congress's exiled leader, has called for 1986 to be designated a year of "people's war" against the white authorities and has warned that his organization's "national distinction" between the hard and soft targets may be blurred.

In a recent conference in Lusaka on Jan. 9, Mr. Tambu also called for a "rapid, extensive escalation" of his organization's 25-year military struggle.

If the police version of Monday's events is true, the presence of some guerrillas in a black township seems to represent a shift in tactics by the guerrillas to bring to light the township's "semi-liberated zones."

In recent months, the congress has used mines in the north of South Africa to attack travelers in white farming areas, and, late last year, a bomb exploded in a shopping mall near Durban. Thirteen whites died in the attacks. The congress claimed responsibility for the guerrillas' actions but said the guerrillas' actions were not part of its strategy.

Monday's incident, however, seemed to indicate an effort to bring the war into the township itself, analysts said, and thus

For Cabinet, Aquino Draws on Same Ruling Class as Marcos

By James Rupert
Washington Post Service

MANILA — In naming her cabinet, President Corason C. Aquino has turned to the well-to-do, often American-educated Filipinos who surrounded her and her assassinated husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., during their struggle to overthrow Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Although the street demonstrations that pushed her into power last week showed that she commanded a broad constituency of Filipinos from various classes and backgrounds, Mrs. Aquino and the members of her cabinet belong to the same ruling class of well-to-do entrepreneurs and professionals who ran the country under Mr. Marcos and before.

Mrs. Aquino, who identified herself as a housewife in filing her candidacy last year, named 13 law appointees, including at least five from Harvard and Yale.

In her first presidential press conference, she defended herself against suggestions she had named an elitist government, asking for patience and saying, "I know I owe my election to the people."

Her cabinet includes many former Marcos officials who grew disenchanted with the corruption of his administration and joined the opposition.

Although they and many other Filipinos describe the events of recent days as a revolution, the solutions envisioned by Mrs. Aquino's



President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines, right, on Monday swore in Dr. Mita Pardo de Tavera, as minister of social services and development in the new government.

government to the nation's problems seem conservative, especially in the eyes of the Philippine left and the country's Muslim minority, who say they have been excluded.

Leftists criticize the government for not including representatives of farmers, laborers and other groups they say have been the most severely oppressed during 20 years of Marcos rule.

The Communist-aligned National

Democratic Front called the government bourgeois and urged the people to continue mass actions and surge on to establish a genuine people's democratic government.

Clear Dinanalan, a Muslim leader who defected from Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement party to the opposition shortly before the Feb. 7 election, said the Muslim community deserved two of the 18 cabinet posts, emphasizing that Muslims had voted for Mrs.

Aquino believing they would get a "fair deal and a better place in the sun" under her government.

None of Mrs. Aquino's cabinet has any direct experience in diplomacy. Although she plans to seek reconciliation with Philippine Communists, Mrs. Aquino describes herself as an anti-Communist, something that is thought likely to be reflected in her foreign policy line.

It has been suggested that the

crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, acknowledged in congressional testimony Jan. 23 that "serious questions" remained about the election but, he provided a rationale for the decision.

General Doc, Mr. Crocker said, "seems to have the power to govern." He maintained the loyalty of enough military units to overcome the Nov. 12 coup attempt and had made some attempt at national reconciliation since the coup, and a military system was still in place.

The administration's "best assessment" was that another coup attempt "would be even more bloody than the last one," including "retreated political violence" and "serious ideological cleavages" in the military, Mr. Crocker said.

Other analysts offered a more cynical evaluation of the administration's decision. The election, they said, was "not exactly a body-decided in this town," as were those in the Philippines.

Neither Congress nor news organizations focused on them because U.S. strategic interests were not "that great" in Liberia, they said.

As in the Philippines, the disputed election in Liberia was won by a white police officer by the African National Congress.

The presence of a relatively large group of insurgents as far south as Cape Town, which has been relatively free of congress attacks, is certain to prompt official concerns that the organization is intent on showing a greater presence in agricultural black townships.

Since violent unrest erupted in South Africa in September 1985, about 1,140 people have died, and a state of emergency has been proclaimed in parts of the country, including Cape Town.

From its exiled headquarters in Lusaka, the congress has urged township residents to make their segregated residential areas ungovernable, and some activists in place like Port Elizabeth like to call their townships "semi-liberated zones."

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In U.S. Policy, Doe and Marcos Are Worlds Apart

By David B. O'Connor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, which helped ease an old ally out of power in the Philippines to avoid bloodshed, has taken a different approach with another close friend, President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia.

Like Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine president, Major General Doe was provided by the administration into holding elections to legitimize his rule and to obtain the continued blessing of the United States, along with considerable economic and military aid.

As in the Philippines, the strategy backfired. General Doe reportedly fixed the elections in his favor just as Mr. Marcos allegedly did, meaning that the administration suspend military aid to Liberia, as

it did after the disputed presidential election in the Philippines.

The administration, based with nearly identical situations in two countries that are historically close to the United States, took a different tack in Liberia.

It has continued to back General Doe, has disregarded the nonbinding resolutions in both houses of Congress and plans to continue providing aid, albeit at a reduced level. It will give \$65.4 million for economic assistance and \$4.7 million in military aid during the 1986 fiscal year, down from \$81 million in economic aid and \$12 million in military aid the preceding year.

The Oct. 15 Liberian elections initially turned against General Doe, according to various reports, including private U.S. Embassy accounts. He delayed the count, set up a special election commission headed with his friends and after

two weeks was declared the winner with 50.9 percent of the vote. In the process, Mr. Marcos was given 53.8 percent.

Part of the Liberian opposition was so upset that it attempted a coup d'etat Nov. 12. The attempt failed and ended in bloody recriminations.

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Mozambican Guerrillas Said to Overrun Outpost

Government's Loss Raises Questions On Continued Zimbabwean Support

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — After several months of setbacks, Mozambican rebels have taken the offensive and dealt a serious military blow to the fragile government of President Samora Machel, according to military and Western diplomatic sources.

The offensive has raised new doubts among Western governments about Mr. Machel's future and forced Zimbabwe to reconsider its heavy commitment of troops to Mozambique, its neighbor and closest ally.

The key victory by insurgents of the Mozambique National Resistance movement was the recapture two weeks ago of the movement's principal military headquarters at Gorongosa, in central Mozambique about 75 miles (122 kilometers) northwest of the port of Beira.

Zimbabwean military sources said 400 insurgents stormed the camp on the night of Feb. 14, routing 1,000 Mozambican troops who abandoned armored vehicles, anti-aircraft guns and large supplies of ammunition and fled virtually without a fight.

The camp, which has its own airstrip, generators and workshops, had been seized in August by a combined Zimbabwean-Mozambican force. That highly publicized victory followed Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's decision in July to commit between 10,000 and 15,000 Zimbabwean troops to Mozambique in an attempt to break the back of the rebel movement.

There were unconfirmed reports here that South Africa, which helped set up and sustain the insur-



The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) area.

gency between 1980 and 1984, may have contributed to the recapture of Gorongosa, which was built originally with its assistance.

The official Maputo daily newspaper Noticias last week accused South Africa of "state terrorism" and said Pretoria had stepped up its support for the Mozambique National Resistance since November.

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The Poor Await Fruits of Aquino Victory

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

MANILA — Victoria Marcelo could not afford to go to the party in Manila. As a spirit of celebration overtook the city Sunday morning, Mrs. Marcelo, 70, had nothing more to look forward to than another day of survival in a slum that reeks of sewage. Her home in Tondo is one of a few miles from the parks and hotels of the city's posh waterfront. But the distance seemed a lifetime away.

In Luneta Park, T-shirts with slogans like "At Last I'm Free" or "Viva Cory" were being sold for 30 pesos (about \$1.50). In Tondo, Rolly Gonzales said most people were lucky to make 15 pesos a day, if they had jobs at all. Worse, the neighbors said, prices had been going up rapidly since the election as merchants took advantage of political confusion.

The slums of Manila and the impoverished rural villages of the Philippines may be President

Corason C. Aquino's most difficult challenge. In 20 years under the Marcos government, the periphery of Philippine society has fallen behind the Communist South and Asian neighbors in many measures of the quality of life.

The Philippines, with a good education system, rich agricultural resources and generations of U.S. aid, has a per capita income only about one-third that of Singapore, which has almost no natural resources.

The Philippines' infant mortality rate is almost twice that of Malaysia. Inflation, at 30 percent or more, is higher than anywhere else in the region.

The election of Mrs. Aquino has raised desperate hopes not only in Tondo but also in the carpenter's barrio of Calabarzon, where sick, wheelchair-bound children roamed the narrow walkways Sunday, and in other poor neighborhoods around the city.

"The expectations of our people are so very

high," said Ben Torres, 27. "It is so important that the needs of the poor be considered."

For Mrs. Marcelo, that means cheaper public services, the right to a title on squatter land, jobs for her family and a better life for her own. "I want to see a new tomorrow."

"They said electricity will be free, water will be free," she said. "But for four days the government has sat around me doing nothing."

Mrs. Aquino announced Sunday the reestablishment of the right of habeas corpus. Then, switching from English to the Filipino language, she promised that the first people to be brought to see the opulent Malacañan Palace were Ferdinand E. Marcos and his family.

In Tondo, Mrs. Marcelo said: "They say to come to the park. But what if you don't have even a centavo to buy one?"

No Progress Is Reported In Palme Case

Lange Says France Blocks Imports To Press for Release of 2 Agents

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prime Minister David Lange said Sunday that New Zealand is blocking imports of New Zealand goods in an effort to obtain the release of two French secret agents imprisoned for their role in sinking the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior.

He called this "a very strange way of trying to obtain the liberty of two guilty people."

The French government had no comment. But New Zealand diplomatic sources here said that the French authorities recently started turning away shipments of New Zealand meat, fruit and fish, after refusing import licenses without explanation or describing the goods as incorrectly labeled.

The sources said complaints by the French foreign and agriculture ministries had brought no satisfactory explanation.

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Strike Is Widely Followed in Northern Ireland

(Continued from Page 1)

Monday were stopped at roadblocks and asked to turn around. Those who refused were often detained. A few were dragged from their cars, which were then burned.

"There's undoubtedly been intimidation," said Tom King, the British secretary of state for Northern Ireland. "The use of force, he said, made it difficult to gauge the extent of support for the strike."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met last week in London with two Unionist leaders, James

Molyneux, the head of the official Unionist Party, and Mr. Paisley. The two were seeking a suspension of the British-Irish agreement. The principal objection of Protestant Unionists is that the pact gives Dublin a consultative role on a broad range of policy matters in Northern Ireland.

They see the agreement as the first step toward ending Ireland and Northern Ireland into a single state.

Mrs. Thatcher refused to suspend the agreement but issued a statement that seemed to temper the Unionist dimension into the British-Irish agreement. The statement said: "The government would like to establish new arrangements for enabling Unionists to make their views known to the government on affairs in Northern Ireland."

Mr. Paisley and Mr. Molyneux initially agreed to postpone the strike but reversed themselves at the urging of militant Unionists.

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Country	Adults	Students	Children	Senior
France	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Belgium	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Germany	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Italy	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Spain	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Sweden	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Switzerland	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
United Kingdom	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
United States	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Canada	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Japan	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Australia	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
New Zealand	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
South Africa	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Argentina	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Brazil	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Chile	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Colombia	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Costa Rica	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Cuba	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Czech Republic	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Denmark	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Ecuador	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
El Salvador	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Finland	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Greece	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Honduras	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Hungary	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Iceland	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
India	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
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Israel	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Italy	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Japan	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Korea	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Latvia	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Lithuania	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Malaysia	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Malta	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
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Nicaragua	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Norway	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Poland	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Portugal	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Romania	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Russia	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Saudi Arabia	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
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South Africa	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Spain	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Sweden	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Switzerland	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Taiwan	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
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Togo	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Turkey	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Uganda	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Ukraine	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
United Kingdom	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
United States	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
Uruguay	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
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Zambia	4,000	2,170	1,370	470
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Date for New Summit Delayed as U.S. Awaits Reply on Missile Cuts

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The prospects for a summit meeting in June between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev are fading rapidly, officials from both governments say.

The hurdle, they say, is the timing of the Soviet leader's response to Mr. Reagan's proposal of Feb. 22 to reduce intermediate-range missiles.

A Soviet diplomat said Mr. Gorbachev was not expected to reply officially to Mr. Reagan's offer until well after the 27th Communist Party congress ends Friday.

If Mr. Gorbachev's message does not quickly lead to an agreement on when to hold the next meeting, it is unlikely the leaders could meet in Washington in June, as the Reagan administration first proposed.

A U.S. official said the governments needed at least two months to make arrangements for a summit conference.

Both sides, however, voiced confidence that the next meeting would be held before next fall. The leaders first met in November in Geneva, and Mr. Gorbachev's visit would be the first to the United States by a Soviet leader in 13 years.

The most recent U.S. proposal was for a July meeting. The Russians informally suggested it be held in September but were told that was too close to the November

elections. The next proposal is expected to come from the Russians. Arrangements for the summit meeting appear to be hampered by new doubts about progress toward an arms agreement to eliminate or reduce U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia.

Mr. Gorbachev, in his address last week to the party congress, said his goals for the next summit included making progress toward an agreement on ending underground nuclear tests and eliminating U.S. Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles and Soviet SS-20s from Europe.

The presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Monday that the full text of the Gorbachev speech, concluded that Mr. Gorbachev "has not made that linkage in public statements," Reuters reported from Washington. Mr. Speakes was referring to linking progress in the arms talks to a summit date.

Mr. Gorbachev appeared to set that condition in his address to the party congress, and Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan would not accept such linkage because there were other important issues to be discussed.

The Reagan administration has opposed any halt in nuclear tests, maintaining that continued testing would be needed as long as nuclear weapons provide deterrence to war.

Summit Certain, Editor Says
The Soviet-American summit will be held this year regardless of whether progress is made on arms control issues, the editor of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, said Sunday, the Los Angeles Times reported from Moscow.

The editor, Viktor G. Anisimov, also said the date of the second meeting would be linked to the chance for accord on either a nuclear test ban or removal of intermediate-range missiles from Europe.

Asked to clarify Mr. Gorbachev's recent statement linking the summit to progress at arms talks in Geneva, Mr. Anisimov said that the Soviet leader was not trying to lay down conditions for a second meeting with Mr. Reagan.

However, he said, Mr. Gorbachev believed it was time to shift "from more conversations to concrete deeds" since a second meeting just to exchange greetings would not be productive.

On the issue of medium-range missiles, Mr. Anisimov said, "Positions are more or less clear. There are some glimpses of hope here."

Reform Era For Economy Is Stressed to Soviet Party

Reuters

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, who opened Monday for the Soviet Union's economic revival, blaming past leadership for having allowed economic stagnation but ruling out any adoption of free enterprise.

Mr. Ryzhkov's two-hour speech to the 27th Communist Party congress amplified new 15-year guidelines following the goals of Mikhail S. Gorbachev. But it revealed few clues to the Kremlin's strategy, which Mr. Gorbachev said was aimed at radical reform.

In complaining about past performance in almost every part of the economy, Mr. Ryzhkov said the leadership of the 1970s had failed to adapt to the times and had allowed the economy to stagnate. This was the era of Leonid I. Brezhnev, who died in 1982.

"Discipline and order deteriorated to an intolerable level," Mr. Ryzhkov said. "The vicious practice of rewriting plan targets downward became widespread."

Sounding the main themes of the Gorbachev administration, Mr. Ryzhkov said the key to reform lay with flexible management, labor discipline and incentives, heavy investment in key technology areas and reduction of waste.

Consumer industries, he said, were unable to meet the needs of the people and construction of housing and factories was inadequate. He also rebuked the state planning agency, Gosplan, and said Moscow ministries must stop inter-



Nikolai I. Ryzhkov

fering in the details of economic management.

Nothing there would be a 36-percent increase in investment in new technology under the new five-year plan, he said. "We often lag behind in the development of progressive technologies, including even some that were born in our country."

The new technology, including robots and computers, would save labor, he said, while enabling 22 million workers to be diverted to service industries.

The prime minister called for closer cooperation between research institutes and factories and drew up a plan to develop new technology.

The Soviet Union remained committed to the Communist principle of centralized control of the economy, he said, adding, "It is obvious that we shall never fulfill the hopes of bourgeois ideologists of a departure from this fundamental principle."

This was a reference to suggestions that the Kremlin could opt for market-based reforms, as have China and Hungary.

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Radio Liberty Editor Is Reported Missing

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONNY — The Soviet-born acting chief editor of Radio Liberty, the American-funded station that broadcasts to the Soviet Union, has been missing from work for a week, officials at the station in Munich said Monday.

Oleg Tumanov, 42, has been missing since Feb. 25 after having left work the previous day complaining that he felt unwell, according to officials at Radio Liberty. He was the third-ranking figure at the station.

"He is gone and has been gone since last week," said Nicholas Vasilev, the director of Radio Liberty. "For all we know he's missing himself in Italy. It's certainly an unauthorized absence."

After a brief stay in England, Mr. Tumanov was hired by Radio Liberty in 1966. He was divorced from his English wife, who has custody of their daughter.

Friends at Radio Liberty said

Since his disappearance, Radio Liberty and its sister station, Radio Free Europe, have been swept with speculation that Mr. Tumanov, who reportedly had a number of debts, had redeployed to the Soviet Union.

A sailor in the Soviet Navy, he jumped off a ship in the Mediterranean and swam six miles (10 kilometers) to the Libyan coast in 1965, according to Bill Mahoney, a spokesman at the radio station. As a deserter from the Soviet Armed forces, he was sentenced to death in absentia.

Another staff employee, who asked to remain anonymous, said he was shocked by the news. "He was very well balanced," said Mr. Gregory, describing Mr. Tumanov as aloof from the various embittered factions that have plagued the station. "He was a very quiet and reserved man."

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and try to exacerbate the differences among Radio Liberty's factions and weaken morale. "There are no real secrets here," he added.

In his post as acting chief editor, Mr. Tumanov organized Radio Liberty's programs and checked them before they were broadcast to the Soviet Union. Several colleagues spoke highly of his work.

Officials at the station said that the Munich police reported finding no trace of the man so far.

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are directly funded by the United States and are supervised by the semi-autonomous Board for International Broadcasting in Washington. Both stations have been going through protracted periods of managerial upheaval.

Italians Claim Victory Over 2 Key Mafia Myths

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

PALERMO, Sicily — The magistrates prosecuting the Sicilian Mafia in the largest trial of its kind ever conducted believe they have scored two victories recently, victories against myths sometimes more powerful than men.

The first was the arrest Feb. 20 of Michele Greco, described as one of the most powerful of all Mafia bosses. Law enforcement officials said his capture after three years as a fugitive helped dispel an aura of invulnerability that had developed around Mafia chiefs.

The other victory came in the form of a court ruling that in effect allows the Mafia to be sued by its victims for damages.

The court action was seen as a triumph over the myth that Sicilians suffer in silence when the Mafia harms them. Moreover, the decision gave significant support to the prosecution's case.

Just a few days before the trial began Feb. 10, the police raided a cave in the rocky hills overlooking this city. They found a campfire still smoldering and warm coffee on a makeshift table. But the occupants, presumed to be Mafia fugitives, had disappeared. Before running away, the men had hurriedly written a one-word message to the hunters: "Ciao."

This episode symbolized what a magistrate called "the Mafia's ability to portray itself as Robin Hood's band forever eluding the dumb police." Prosecuting the Mafia, he said, "becomes very difficult if people have no faith that the forces of order can win."

The arrest of Mr. Greco had a

significance beyond the capture of a man accused of complicity in more than 90 killings.

"It was an important step toward destroying the myth that the Mafia can act with impunity," said the magistrates.

Law enforcement officials say they believe that their other victory, the court ruling on victims' rights, could have a more permanent effect than Mr. Greco's arrest. Several historical and judicial precedents were broken by both victims and the court.

"In the past the Mafia could count on its victims being too afraid to do anything," said a senior magistrate. "Now victims have come to court, and the court has given a broad interpretation of their rights."

That ruling was issued Feb. 26 by the judges hearing evidence against 470 defendants accused of taking part in an organized criminal conspiracy that conducted a lucrative drug trade and committed 97 homicides.

The survivors of some of those killed, along with several government agencies, filed friend-of-the-court petitions when the proceedings began, and the judges then ruled on their acceptability. Under Italian law, someone who has suffered harm from a crime can ask to take part in the prosecution.

If the petition is accepted and a guilty verdict is returned, the victim can seek specific damages.

Never before have so many relatives come forward to demand satisfaction for the loss of loved ones. This is the first time that the state has maintained that it must be repaid for damages suffered by all citizens collectively.

New Daily Paper Launched in U.K.

The Associated Press

LONDON — Presses rolled Monday for the launch of Britain's first new national daily paper to be produced from the outset with high-technology equipment. The paper, called Today, marks the birth of what rival publishers see as the most dangerous challenge to them in this century.

The Tuesday edition was to be the first of an expected 1.2-million print run of the full-color morning tabloid, owned by Eddie Shah.

Today is modeled on USA Today, a national newspaper in the United States. Mr. Shah is aiming for a circulation of a million but says he can break even with 300,000. Newspapers on Fleet Street have a total circulation of 15.2 million daily. Today's production costs are 70 percent below those on most Fleet Street papers.

Dane May Have Been Killed During Police Riot in Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — A charred corpse was found in the room of a Danish tourist missing after Central Security Force snipers set fire to the hotel last week, a Danish diplomat said Monday.

The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said the Danish ambassador, William Thomsen-Andersen, and an aide found the body Sunday while searching a room rented by Anne Pedersen, a Danish tourist believed to be in her mid-70s, in the Holiday Pyramids hotel. The hotel was one of three severely damaged by fire in rioting Tuesday.

The diplomat said that the body

was burned beyond recognition and that dental records had been requested from Denmark to assist in identifying it.

He said Miss Pedersen had been unaccounted for after the riots. The riots followed a rumor, later denied by the government, that police drafted men serve for three years would be kept on duty an additional year.

If the body proved to be Miss Pedersen's, she would be the first foreigner known to have been killed in the rioting. The government called out the army and placed Cairo under curfew.

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March, Milan and Shannon. And starting April 27th, Oslo, Helsinki, Stockholm, Prague, Moscow, Leningrad. And Krakow.

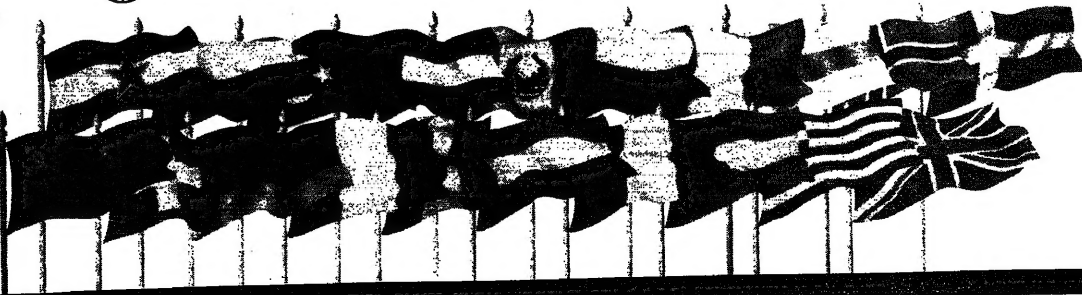
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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
IBM	174.00	173.00	1.00	+
AT&T	54.00	53.00	1.00	+
GE	34.00	33.00	1.00	+
Westinghouse	24.00	23.00	1.00	+
Boeing	44.00	43.00	1.00	+
Rockwell	34.00	33.00	1.00	+
Northrop	24.00	23.00	1.00	+
Lockheed	34.00	33.00	1.00	+
McDonnell Douglas	24.00	23.00	1.00	+
Boeing	44.00	43.00	1.00	+

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Ind. 1734.79	1740.00	1730.00	1735.00	+0.21
Comp. 1734.79	1740.00	1730.00	1735.00	+0.21
Trans. 1734.79	1740.00	1730.00	1735.00	+0.21
Auto. 1734.79	1740.00	1730.00	1735.00	+0.21
Chem. 1734.79	1740.00	1730.00	1735.00	+0.21

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
1740.00	1730.00	1.00	+	1.00
1740.00	1730.00	1.00	+	1.00
1740.00	1730.00	1.00	+	1.00
1740.00	1730.00	1.00	+	1.00
1740.00	1730.00	1.00	+	1.00

Monday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 163,678
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 171,648
Prev. consolidated close 23,041

Tables include the nationwide prices on the four trading days on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00

NASDAQ Index				
Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00

NYSE Diaries				
Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.				
Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00

AMEX Sales				
Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00

Dow Average Slips Below 1,700

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated Monday and the Dow Jones industrial average finished below 1,700.
The Dow, which closed at a record high of 1,713.99 on Thursday, finished down 12.39, to 1,699.67, bringing its loss in the past two sessions to 17.22.
Paired with Friday's modest drop of 4.93, the decline marked the first time the Dow has suffered two back-to-back losses of more than a point since Jan. 21-22.
Broader market indexes also declined after clearing at record highs Friday. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 0.65, to 130.99, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.50 to 225.42. The price of an average share fell 20 cents.
Declining stocks outpaced advances by a slight margin of 882-809 among the 1,099 issues traded.
Big Dow volume fell back to 142.7 million shares from 191.7 million on Friday, the fourth-highest volume in the exchange's history.
Analysts said weak computer and oil prices weighed on the blue-chip sector. But they said pouring prices and falling interest rates in the bond market may have moderated the response of equity prices declines.
Eugene Peroni Jr., of Rutenow, Eichler, Hill, Richards & Loeb Associates, said the decline could turn out to be part of a "corrective" phase that would last several weeks.
"The market may feel itself sensitive to disappointments, however small, and settle back into the 1,640-1,690 on the Dow," he said.
Western Airlines was the most active NYSE-

listed issue, rising 1/4 to 104. The company said last week it had received inquiries from several possible purchasers.
Eastern Airlines followed, rising 1/4 to 94. Late Friday it reached agreement with its flight on a three-year contract. Eastern has decided to merge with Texas Air.
IBM was third, adding 1/4 to 151.4 after sagging 8 1/2 last week when several analysts cut earnings estimates and the company warned recent price cuts might hurt first-quarter revenues.
Among other high-technology issues, Sperry Inc. fell 1 1/4 to 50.4. Digital Equipment fell 1/4 to 144.4. Burroughs lost 1 1/4 to 66.4. Honeywell eased 1/4 to 75.4 and Cray Research fell 1 1/4 to 70.4.
Texas Instruments fell 1/4 to 125.
Walter Consolidated Industries was the session's biggest winner, jumping 10 1/4 to 48.4. AB Electrolux of Sweden began a 3-4-5 share takeover offer for the company.
Cott Industries fell 4 1/4 to 68.4. The company said some of its executives have sold 225,164 Cott common shares. Cott said last week a strike at its fire arms division will hurt first-quarter earnings and sales.
For Western Financial added 1 to 66.4. The company said it is planning a 3-for-1 stock split and will begin to pay a quarterly cash dividend.
CBS advanced 3 1/4 to 142.4 after jumping 1 1/4 Friday. CBS said Friday it knew of no reason for the activity in its stock.
The oil sector was mostly lower as crude prices continued to fall. Exxon was up 1/4 to 52.4 but Chevron was down 1/4 to 36. Phillips Petroleum lost 1/4 to 10.4. Mobil eased 1/4 to 28.4 and Texaco fell 1 to 29.4.

...the market may feel itself sensitive to disappointments, however small, and settle back into the 1,640-1,690 on the Dow," he said.
Western Airlines was the most active NYSE-

NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Vol.	High
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00
100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	1.00

Monday's NYSE Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 8)

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00

Livestock

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00

Currency Options

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00

Metals

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00

Industrials

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00

Stock Indexes

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00

Financial

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00

Commodity Indexes

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00

Market Guide

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00

London Commodities

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00

Asian Commodities

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00

DM Futures Options

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00

London Metals

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00

U.S. Treasuries

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00

DM Futures Options

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00
USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00	USD/DEM	1.00

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00
IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00	IBM	114.00

Cash Prices

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00
SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00	SOYBEAN	11.00

Dividends

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00
CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00	CATTLE	1.00

Spain to License 2 Foreign Banks

MADRID — The Bank of Spain will grant licenses this year to two foreign banks and one of four Japanese banks that have asked permission to open branch offices here, a source close to the proceedings said Monday.

The four Japanese banks agreed in January to raise their starting capital offer to three billion pesetas (\$31 million) from the two billion normally required of foreign banks. The four banks are Mitsubishi Bank, Sanwa Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, and Industrial Bank of Japan.

The source close to the proceedings said the Bank of Spain also received applications recently from a Portuguese bank and Credit Agricole of France.

Business RC
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Waiting
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

March 3
Dollars

[illegible]

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations received: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (q) - quarterly; (h) - semi-annually; (a) - annually.

[illegible]

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Important News to the World's
Most Important Audience.

SPORTS

Behind White Drug Problem Lurks a Great Green Danger

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Q: So Willie Stargell gave you amphetamines pills?
A: Yes.
Q: When did Willie Stargell give you amphetamines pills?
A: When he was playing with us. It could be on any given day I asked him for one. On any day I would ask him, yes.
Both Madlock and Stargell have denied any involvement with amphetamines. During the same Pittsburgh trial, Willie Mays was mentioned by John Milner, a former player and Met teammate, as using "red juice," a liquid form of amphetamines. Mays has denied any use.

Berra said that when he took the amphetamine pills, which stimulate the central nervous system and are commonly prescribed to combat depression and fatigue, they made "you feel much more alert and alleviate pain somewhat. It just makes your body feel stronger."
After meeting with 23 players, including Stargell, now a coach with the Atlanta Braves, Ueberroth said he did not believe Stargell and Madlock had done anything wrong. His decision ought to be taken as a

value in the case of Stargell and Madlock, two of the more gracious and articulate denizens of the clubhouse world.
However, let us not assume that players go unscathed on the playing fields. The coffee pot is as vital to clubhouse as the coffee man is to a certain publication on "define. In his soon-to-be-published book, "If at First," a diary of the 1985 season, Keith Hernandez often talks about taking a cup of "manager-league coffee" before and during games.
Hernandez, one of the seven players hit with the strongest terms by Ueberroth for admitted use of cocaine in the past, also describes smoking fragments of cigarettes in the runway during games. He is hardly alone in these legal habits, of course.
The drug testing to be initiated in baseball this season will not include amphetamines because, as Ueberroth pointed out, amphetamines are legal with a prescription. I have no idea where baseball players obtain their

One former player — no names mentioned and no hints buried anywhere — came to the majors a few decades ago. He noticed several players on the team applying a dark liquid from paper coffee cups kept in recesses in the dugout. A discreet inquiry taught him that the veterans were "stepping 'red juice' because 'it kept them in the game.'"
He wanted no part of stimulants for his first few years in the majors, but one night there was a major crisis in his household, so he came to the ball park exhausted the next day. He asked for a groggy, and he got it.
In the first inning, he felt proud of making a good play on defense — until he came back to the dugout and saw the star pitcher and chief red-juice ingester smiling at him. The older pitcher asked, "What's the matter? Didn't you get a jump on the ball?" The young player realized he was probably stumbling around on the field, and he never touched a groggy again.
Another former major-league pitcher al-

note — a great player — nearly collapsed during a long inning in the field. The older player's tolerance for groggy was fading, and his system was in torment.
Who really knows the answer to your heart and mind in the long run? The player who told me the story says he only uses groggy 35 to 40 times a year "when I really need them." On day games after night games. He is not taking it for the future.
In this drug-oriented society, the biggest danger to athletes at the moment is cocaine, which is not only chic and available to young people and money to burn, but also incredibly addictive and life-threatening.
Ueberroth has been wise to direct 11 players toward drug-related service work as part of the suspension of their two-year banishment. The Players Association and owners must abandon negotiating policies and compromise on penalties and treatments for cocaine-troubled players.
Let us not forget we have the owners who terminated the 18-month-old drug agreement with the players, not the other way around, out of penance over not having mandatory testing.
Let us also not forget, while fighting the cocaine menace, that behind the red-white-and-blue baseball there is more than a trace of green.

Drug Test Program Described by Doctor

By Graham L. Jones
LOS ANGELES — Dr. Tony Daly, the man who will be in charge of major league baseball's drug-testing program, says that the purpose of the program is not to catch drug users but to curb and perhaps eradicate drug use.
"We're not trying to catch people. It's not that kind of thing at all," Daly said of the program ordered by the commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, in wake of the increasingly frequent drug cases.
"It's basically to identify drug users early on, hopefully before they get to the addictive stage and, through means of education and player assistance programs, stop them."
The second big thing is the deterrent effect of testing. If we can deter someone from using drugs because we're doing testing, then that's a big plus for us and for them."
Daly, who has overseen testing in minor leagues last summer and in the winter leagues this year, said that results of the random, unannounced tests will be kept confidential, with not even the team or the commissioner's office knowing the outcome.
"The basis of the program is confidentiality," he said. "We're doing it to help the players. We're not doing it to help the commissioner's office, we're not doing it to help the ball clubs, although indirectly they do get helped. Obviously, if we can stop the use of drugs it helps everybody."
Daly said that the frequency of the testing was a confidential matter and could vary from player to player.
The doctor's not going to be any pattern where they know we're here now and we won't come back for six weeks," he said. "We might be there today and again next week and then not come back for two months. That's the basis of the program — that you don't know when the tests are going to be done."
Tests will be administered to spot the use of cocaine, marijuana, heroin and morphine. Morphine is not an



Spring training got a hard look from Fred Tolver, a pitcher for the Phillies, after snow and freezing temperatures hit Florida.

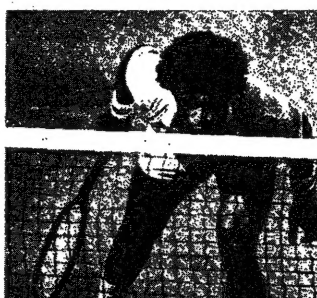
illegally drug but tests will indicate if it is being abused.
Although will oversee the program rather than actually be involved in administering the tests, Daly said that he will be the only one who knows whether a player has tested positive.
"I don't really get involved in it as far as the politics go, but I would think they'd want to clean up the problem just as much as anybody else could," he said. "Hopefully, they'll trust me and our program."

Oilers Yawn Past Flyers

Los Angeles Times Service
EDMONTON, Alberta — The game Sunday between the Edmonton Oilers and Philadelphia Flyers was billed as a probable preview of the championship round of the Stanley Cup competition.
The Oilers won, 2-1, on Jani Kar-

NHL Focus

it's second goal of the game, at 1:29 of overtime. But if this is a preview of what to expect, maybe the National Hockey League should cancel its tournament.
The victory gave the Oilers a 2-1 edge in the season's series and an eight-point lead over the Flyers in the overall standings. The team that ended the regular season with the best record wins a trophy, splits \$200,000 and has home ice advantage throughout the playoffs.
It should have been a bitter, dramatic affair. But there were no explosions, no fights, not even any hard checks as both teams just wanted to avoid getting anyone hurt.
The Flyers, who did not have much zip, were playing their third game on the road in four nights. They also are in a mild slump, with the last centing their lead over Washington in the Patrick Division in the NHL.
The Oilers, runaway leaders in the Smythe Division, may have been merely bored.



Yannick Noah bested a kisser on the net after winning a point in Sunday's final of a tennis tournament in La Quinta, California. But it was a foretaste of Joakim Nystrom of Sweden won, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

BUSS, THEN BUST — Yannick Noah bestowed a kiss on the net after winning a point in Sunday's final of a tennis tournament in La Quinta, California. But it was a foretaste of Joakim Nystrom of Sweden won, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Duke Has Wild Time In Beating Carolina

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service
DURHAM, North Carolina — Top-ranked Duke defeated third-ranked North Carolina, 82-74, on Sunday to end its regular season basketball season first in the country. It also ended two decades of Tar Heel dominance in the Atlantic Coast Conference.
"They're a great team, one of the greatest I've ever seen in college basketball," said North Carolina coach Dean Smith.
It was the first time the Blue Devils, 29-2 overall, 12-2 in the ACC, had finished above .500 since 1965. The once top-ranked Tar Heels, 26-4, 10-4, lost for the third time in four games, falling to third place in the ACC after having finished first or second in 19 years.
The Tar Heels trailed by 37-34 at halftime, came close as a point early in the second half, but then let Duke take over. Duke scored 20 points in the second half and could not overcome the swell of emotion as a crowd of 8,564 watched open-mouthed and screaming all the way.
Among other things, it was the first home appearance for five seniors, who were the last to play for Duke's team. Four have been starters since their freshman year, when the team was 11-17. Dwight Davis, the first and last 64 percent for the game, and outscored the Blue Devils by a shocking 38-22. But the Tar Heels' defense was not as good as it was in the first half, and that was the most telling statistic.
"Well, now we can say we've finished either better or 30 years," Smith said.

SCOREBOARD

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings												
ATLANTIC COAST												
Conference All Games					Non-Conference							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Duke	29	2	.938	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Georgia Tech	21	3	.875	3	0	1.000	3	0	1.000	3	0	1.000
North Carolina	20	4	.833	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Virginia	7	7	.500	9	0	1.000	9	0	1.000	9	0	1.000
Wake Forest	17	10	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
NC State	15	12	.556	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Florida State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
ATLANTIC 10					BIG EAST							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
St. John's	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
West Virginia	14	5	.733	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Georgetown	11	8	.576	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Marquette	9	7	.563	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Providence	7	9	.438	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Connecticut	6	10	.375	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	4	12	.250	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Seton Hall	3	13	.188	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG TEN					BIG 12							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Michigan	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Illinois	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Indiana	8	9	.472	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Ohio State	8	9	.472	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Nebraska	6	10	.375	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Minnesota	6	10	.375	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Northwestern	5	11	.313	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Michigan State	4	12	.250	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 16					BIG 18							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 20					BIG 22							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 24					BIG 26							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 28					BIG 30							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 32					BIG 34							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 36					BIG 38							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 40					BIG 42							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 44					BIG 46							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 48					BIG 50							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14	10	.583	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas Tech	13	11	.542	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri State	12	12	.500	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
(w/season regular-season title)												
BIG 52					BIG 54							
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	
Nebraska	21	3	.875	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2	0	1.000
Oklahoma	19	5	.792	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Texas	18	6	.750	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Missouri	17	7	.708	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Arkansas	16	8	.667	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Kansas	15	9	.625	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1	0	1.000
Oklahoma State	14</											

